



## HAWAII COMMEMORATIVE QUARTER ADVISORY COMMISSION



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CHAIRPERSON

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**REGULAR MEETING**  
**HAWAII COMMEMORATIVE QUARTER ADVISORY COMMISSION**  
**Friday, June 9, 2006**  
**Hawaii State Capitol**  
**Room 329**  
**415 South Beretania Street**  
**Honolulu, Hawaii**

**MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING**

**MEMBERS PRESENT (27):** Punahale Alcon, Pamela Alconcel, Laura Figueira, Delores Guttman, Patricia Hamamoto, Senator Fred Hemmings, Malia Hitch, Gregory Hunt, Jonathan Johnson, Lauren Kamei, Rex Kim, Lenny Klompus, Jack Legal, Susan Moss, Bob Nakasone, Hieu Nguyen, Winona Oato, Carol Pregill, Harry Saunders, Mark Oto, Blas Silva, William Sims, Steve Souza, Orlando Tagorda, Nicholas Tomihama, Karisse Wakamatsu, Wayne Watanabe

**MEMBERS NOT PRESENT (9):** Wendy Abe, Haunani Apoliona, Ming Chen, Robin Danner, Representative Lynn Finnegan, Terri Lum, Nolan Moriwaki, Dayton Nakanelua, Kaulana Park

**HCQAC STAFF PRESENT:** Daniel Chun, Marsha Wienert (Commission Advisor)

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** Deputy Attorney General Patricia Ohara (not present)

**GUESTS:** Greg Knudsen, Nancy Cook Lauer

**1. Call to Order**

Presiding Officer Jonathan Johnson called the meeting to order at 10:06 a.m.

## **2. Introduction of New Commission Members**

Mr. Johnson welcomed and introduced members of the commission that were not present at the first meeting in March—Punahale Alcon (Public Member from Moloka‘i), Lauren Kamei (Student Representative from East Hawaii), Blas Silva (Hawaii Hispanic Chamber of Commerce), and William Sims (Student Representative from West Hawaii)—and again asked that introductions be conducted by going around the room and giving everyone the opportunity to state their name and organization, for the benefit of the new commission members.

Mr. Johnson then reviewed the day's agenda.

## **3. Approval of Minutes (March 15, 2006)**

Mr. Johnson asked if there were any changes to the minutes, which were sent out previously to the commission members for review. Hearing none, he asked for a motion to approve the minutes from the March 15, 2006 meeting. Ms. Pregill moved to approve the minutes. Mr. Kim seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved by all members present by a voice vote.

## **4. Discussion on Themes Submitted by Public**

Mr. Johnson reviewed the major themes submitted by the public (Attachment 1) and noted that while there were a few others, they were not included in the list due to their inappropriateness, per U.S. Mint guidelines.

## **5. Discussion and/or Action on Themes for Additional Consideration**

Mr. Johnson asked if any commission member had any other themes to add, based on the listing previously discussed. There were no responses.

## **6. Discussion on Other State Themes and Narratives – Lessons Learned**

Mr. Johnson reviewed examples of past Hawaii tokens and medals, taken from the *Hawaiian Money Standard Catalog* (Attachment 2).

Ms. Wienert presented examples from New Jersey and Oregon (Attachments 3A & 3B). She noted that, as part of our state's design narrative submittals to the U.S. Mint, we are encouraged to provide source material for certain design elements that the mint's artists may not be familiar with. She also remarked on the importance of keeping the design concept as simple as possible and on how these examples are good templates of what we will be submitting to the mint.

**7. Discussion and/or Action on the Design Criteria and Evaluation Process for the Advisory Commission**

Mr. Johnson reviewed the Hawaii Commemorative Quarter criteria for reviewing concepts (Attachment 4). He pointed out the importance of the design's uniqueness to Hawaii—that it feature elements that no other state has. He also elaborated on the requirement of the design to appeal to children—as a significant component of this program is the educational aspect of the coin. The design needs to have the ability to encourage children to learn more about the state.

Ms. Wienert cited the examples of rubber slippers and spam musubi as being "frivolous" design ideas.

Mr. Legal asked about the Hawaii tokens and medals handout and if those designs were in the public domain and could be incorporated into the commission's choices. Ms. Wienert replied by saying that those were only examples and that they should not be copied for the Hawaii Commemorative Quarter.

Mr. Watanabe inquired about the "no head-and-shoulders bust" provision and how that would affect the selection of Kamehameha. Mr. Johnson replied that it would be permissible, just as long as it included more than a bust image of Kamehameha.

Ms. Wienert asked Senator Hemmings about his thoughts on the criteria, as he had inquired about this during the last meeting. Senator Hemmings responded that it was acceptable, but that he was very interested in a design concept that could instantly let people of other countries (outside the U.S.) know that it is the Hawaii coin.

Mr. Hunt moved to accept the criteria for reviewing design concepts. Mr. Saunders seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved by all members present by a voice vote.

Mr. Johnson announced that there would now be an activity to narrow down the themes discussed earlier. He stated that each commission member would be given four sticker dots and would have the chance to vote for their favorites among the themes listed on poster paper around the room. Each member was given a set of four dots that was numbered, to prevent the "stacking" of more than one dot per theme.

Mr. Tagorda asked to add a theme that he did not see listed. He suggested the addition of the conch shell blower and brought in a source photo to share with the commission (Attachment 5). Ms. Guttman remarked that the conch shell blower would not be a recognizable icon for only Hawaii, as it can be found in parts of Africa, for instance. In reviewing the criteria, she wasn't sure if it would be appropriate. Following some discussion, the commission decided to add the conch shell blower to the list and see how it held up during the "voting" activity.

Ms. Hamamoto asked if the text category was included with the other themes in the voting activity. Mr. Johnson advised that one dot (out of the four) should be used for text only.

Ms. Guttman asked if the words "Aloha State" could be added to the text listing of choices. Mr. Johnson remarked that the word "State" would be a waste of space on the limited quarter design area. Following some discussion, the commission decided to add the words "Aloha State" to the list and to "let the dots decide."

Commission members left their seats to cast their votes.

Mr. Johnson reviewed the votes:

Themes:

Outline of State (19)  
Kamehameha I (15)  
Diamond Head (15)  
Iolani Palace (6)  
Lei (5)  
Taro (3)  
Rainbow (3)  
Cultural Diversity (2)  
Duke Kahanamoku (2)  
Surfing Waikiki (2)  
Hula (2)  
Hibiscus (2)  
Mauna Kea (1)  
Conch Shell Blower (1)  
State Crest (1)  
Canoe (Voyaging, Outrigger) (1)  
State Capitol (0)  
Arizona Memorial (0)  
Kukui (0)  
Nene Goose (0)  
Astronomy (0)

Text:

Aloha (17)  
Motto – Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono (5)  
The Aloha State (4)

Ms. Wienert asked if the mint would accept the theme "rainbow," as it could be viewed as "frivolous" and not unique to Hawaii. A consensus followed to remove it from the list.

Mr. Souza asked that if we are eliminating themes after members have already had a chance to vote, should the votes of the theme that has been eliminated be reallocated. Members who voted for the eliminated theme decided it was not necessary to reallocate their votes.

Ms. Moss expressed her concern that the "voting" process is breaking the themes down into pieces, and therefore, is eliminating good narratives that have been submitted by the public. Ms. Wienert replied that the commission is now narrowing down the design elements submitted by the public and that various elements can be included in a single theme. Once the design elements are decided upon, the commission will select key narratives (or parts of narratives) from the public submittals to incorporate into the final narratives that will be sent to the mint.

Ms. Hitch remarked that an element such as Diamond Head is representative of just Oahu. Mr. Johnson replied that some elements that exist on just one island could be symbolic of the entire state.

Mr. Johnson announced that the public attending the meeting suggested altering the agenda, in order to present additional design ideas and have the ability to affect the commission's decision making before everything is decided upon. He also remarked that the public had the entire month of April to submit their design ideas, but that it was the commission's decision as to whether they would allow the agenda to be altered.

Mr. Kim moved to alter the agenda and accept public comment at this time. Mr. Saunders seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved by all members present by a voice vote.

## **8. Public Comment**

Mr. Johnson welcomed public comment at this time and called on guests as they were listed on the sign-in sheet.

Mr. Knudsen thanked the commission for the opportunity to present his design idea. He distributed a handout that made a case for the hula and a nostalgic view of Diamond Head (Attachment 6). He remarked that such a design would create a "pocket of paradise" and that the hula is something we could all relate to.

## **7. Discussion and/or Action on the Design Criteria and Evaluation Process for the Advisory Commission (continued)**

Mr. Johnson asked commission members to get into small groups and sort through the public design submittals to start developing a design concept around specific design elements. The following are the design elements that were worked on:

Diamond Head  
Outline of State  
Kamehameha I  
Lei  
Iolani Palace  
Taro

Duke / Surfing / Hula / Hibiscus / Cultural Diversity / Canoe (Voyaging,  
Outrigger)

The commission reconvened as a large group after 15 minutes. The following is what was presented:

Diamond Head (Theme: Aloha) – led by Carol Pregill, subcommittee of 3

Design Elements:

- Diamond Head is a famous landmark recognized around the world (including current image of ocean and Waikiki coastline)
- Island chain (outline of the state)
- White hibiscus
- Other possibilities (Kamehameha I, etc.)

Design Concept:

- Diamond Head is immediately identified with Hawaii – this is important for the coin
  - Image needs to include the current Waikiki skyline against Diamond Head, as it moves Hawaii into a modern context
  - Opens the door to educate – must include outline of the state
- 

Outline of State – led by Steve Souza, subcommittee of 7

Design Elements:

- The island chain from the island of Hawaii to the island of Kauai, including Niihau
- The word "Aloha"
- Ka Moi – Kamehameha I

If not for him, Hawaii might not have become a unified kingdom, which eventually became a state. If the island chain had remained as a group of separate kingdoms/chiefdoms, Hawaii today might be a group of related territories similar to those elsewhere in the Pacific.

Design Concept:

- Hawaii is an island state that should be represented by a chain of all the islands
- 

Kamehameha – led by Malia Hitch, subcommittee of 3

Design Elements:

- Kamehameha as pictured on the Hawaii State Seal
- Outline of the State
- The word "Aloha"

Design Concept:

- Kamehameha united all of the islands, making them one vs. eight separate islands
- 

Lei (Theme: Island Spirit) – led by Winona Oato, presented by Lauren Kamei, subcommittee of 3

Design Elements:

- Lei (any type) either superimposed over another image, draped on hula dancer, or encircling the edge of the coin
- Outline of the State

Design Concept:

- The lei represents welcoming to a new place. Whether it's for a visit or to come back home, Hawaii will always make you feel welcomed no matter what culture or race you are. Hawaii's Aloha Spirit is a warm feeling inside that makes you feel happy.
  - The lei is the most commonly recognized symbol of Aloha. It welcomes all those who enter, celebrates special occasions, says thank you and farewell – all wrapped up in a circle representing togetherness.
  - It is our tradition to give lei to our loved ones and visitors of the islands. Lei symbolize love, respect and a welcome embrace. By putting a lei strand on the coin, we share our deeply embedded values.
- 

Iolani Palace – led by Pamela Alconcel, presented by Laura Figueira, subcommittee of 3

Design Elements:

- Side/frontal view of Iolani Palace (angled view)
- The words "Iolani Palace"

Design Concept:

- Only royal palace in the U.S.
  - Transition symbol from royal palace, to state capitol, to historic museum
  - Symbolic of monarchy
  - Statewide significance
  - Using something obscure (to 'outsiders') to highlight something significant to Hawaii (e.g. Helen Keller for Alabama)
- 

Taro (Theme: Represents Life & Rebirth) – led by Jack Legal, subcommittee of 3

Design Elements:

- Taro
- Island chain / Diamond Head
- Kamehameha
- The word "Aloha"

Design Concept:

- Basis of existence
  - Means of survival of all people of Hawaii
  - Staple source of sustenance – makes you grow spiritually and culturally
  - Represents life and rebirth
- 

Duke Kahanamoku – led by Senator Fred Hemmings, subcommittee of 1

Design Elements:

- Needs to be combined with other themes/elements (like surfing)

Design Concept:

- Most beloved citizen of Hawaii of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - High recognition factor – would surmise that Kahanamoku is more recognized around the world than Kamehameha
  - Image of Native Hawaii – strong, dignified, humble, native surfer
- 

Surfing – led by Senator Fred Hemmings, subcommittee of 1

Design Elements:

- Duke Kahanamoku
- Ocean
- Diamond Head
- The word "Aloha"



- The word "Hawaii"

Design Concept:

- Surfing is recognized worldwide as "Hawaii's gift to the world"
  - It is the only thing that is Hawaiian in origin (pre-contact, 1778) that is now practiced worldwide
  - It is unique and indigenous to Hawaii's culture
- 

Hula – led by Gregory Hunt, subcommittee of 1

Design Elements:

- Hula dancer with flower lei draped over neck
- Diamond Head in background – showing Waikiki Beach
- The word "Aloha"

Design Concept:

- The hula dancer represents both the ancient and modern cultural diversity of Hawaii
  - It combines Hawaii's unique music and language as expressed in the hula movements
  - Hula combined with the background of Waikiki Beach and Diamond Head, creates the most recognizable things a newcomer remembers about Hawaii
- 

Hibiscus – led by William Sims, subcommittee of 1

Design Elements:

- Full, open view of Hibiscus
- Hibiscus could be a small compliment to other elements (island chain, Diamond Head, Kamehameha, etc.)

Design Concept:

- State Flower (yellow Hibiscus)
  - Well recognized within Hawaii
  - "Tropical" sort of image
  - Most outsiders will see it as "exotic"
  - Simple design
  - Negative – most species are not native to Hawaii
- 

Cultural Diversity – led by Susan Moss, subcommittee of 1

Design Elements:

- Group of people of different ethnicities
- Sugarcane

Design Concept:

- Sugarcane brought many diverse cultures to Hawaii – this can be incorporated as an element in a greater theme
- 

Canoe (Voyaging, Outrigger) – led by Susan Moss, subcommittee of 1

Design Elements:

- Voyaging canoe (like Hokulea)
- Ocean
- Mountain Range

Design Concept:

- The voyaging canoe brought the first residents to Hawaii
- Connection to Hawaii's history

Mr. Johnson remarked that he felt the commission did a great job at distilling all of the public design submittals into something useful and that it was a good starting point.

## **9. Next Meeting**

Mr. Johnson announced that the next meeting would be on Thursday, June 29, 2006 from 9:00 – 11:00 a.m. in the Hawaii State Capitol, Room 329.

Mr. Johnson also mentioned an upcoming news conference on July 27, 2006. Ms. Oato advised that the start of school for teachers is on July 25 and that the students start on July 27. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Klompus remarked that they would look into rescheduling it from July 27 to another date.

Mr. Klompus briefly reviewed the plans for the date at which this news conference would be scheduled—regular commission meeting from 10:00 a.m. to 12 Noon, followed by a news conference at 1:30 p.m.

## **10. Announcements**

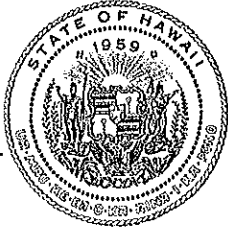
Mr. Chun asked all commission members to please leave their name cards on the table, so that they may be used during future meetings. He also reminded the neighbor island representatives about their rental car vouchers and to send in their receipts for reimbursement once they return home.

**11. Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned by consensus at 11:45 a.m.

Recorded and subject to approval,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel Chun, Commission Staff



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### Themes Submitted by the Public

Attachment  
#1

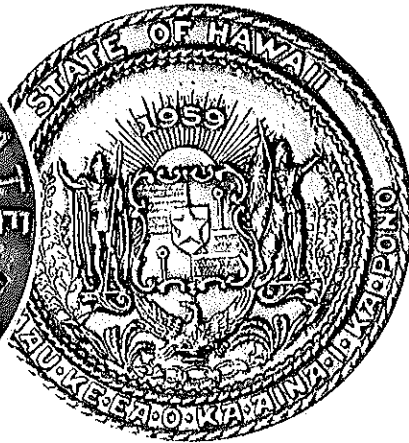
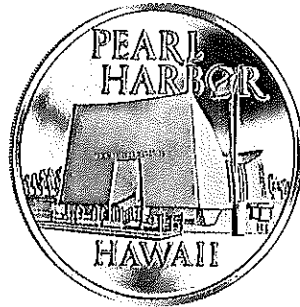
State Capitol  
Iolani Palace  
Arizona Memorial  
Diamond Head  
Mauna Kea

Hibiscus  
Kukui  
Nene Goose  
Taro  
Rainbow

Astronomy  
Cultural Diversity  
Outline of State  
State Crest  
Lei

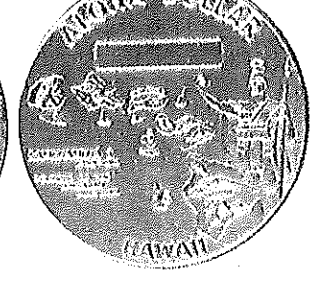
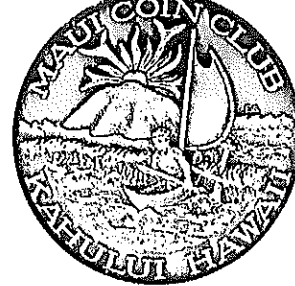
Duke Kahanamoku  
Surfing Waikiki  
Hula  
Kamehameha I  
Canoe (Voyaging, Outrigger)

Aloha  
Motto - Ua mau ke ea oka aina i ka pono  
(The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness)



Attachment  
#2

# TOKENS, MEDALS AND ROYAL ORDERS



Source: *Hawaiian Money Standard Catalog*, 1978 - First Edition  
Donald Medcalf & Ronald Russell

# New Jersey

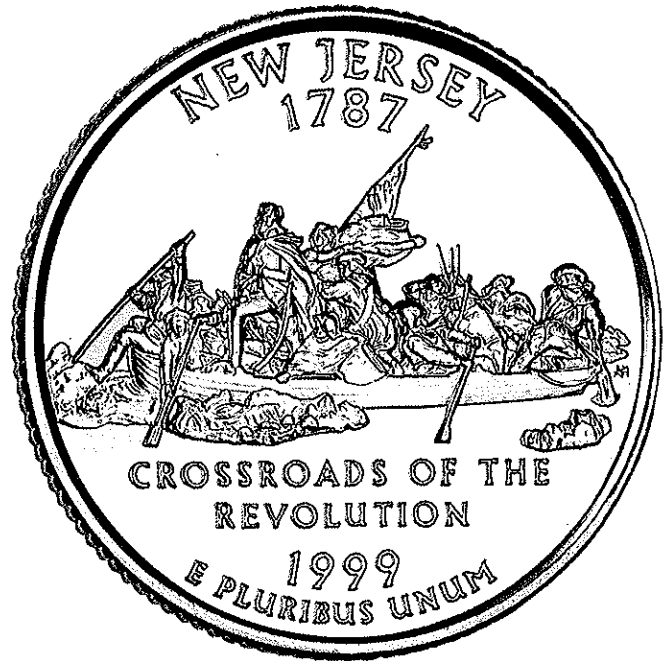
Statehood: December 18, 1787

Release Date: May 17, 1999

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## Theme

Crossroads of the Revolution



## Design Elements

1. Washington crossing the Delaware—  
Washington and colonial army in a boat
2. Three stars indicating that New Jersey was the third state to ratify the United States
3. Constitution (where appropriate)
4. State outline (where appropriate)
5. The words "Crossroads of the Revolution"
6. The words "Liberty and Prosperity" (where appropriate)

## Design Concept

New Jersey is the "Crossroads of the Revolution." Two hundred and thirty eight battles of the Revolutionary War were fought in New Jersey, more than in any other state. The Commission has selected a design concept that represents New Jersey's contributions to the fight for freedom.

The famous scene of Washington crossing the Delaware depicts a turning point of the American Revolution. After crossing the Delaware, Washington led the colonial army to decisive victories against the British at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. These victories demonstrated that the British could be defeated and rallied public support for the war throughout the colonies.

# Oregon

Statehood: February 14, 1859

Release Date: June 6, 2005

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## Theme

Crater Lake

## Design Elements

1. Portion of Crater Lake viewed from the south-southwest rim location (near present-day lodge)
2. Wizard Island is to the mid-left
3. The Watchman and Hillman Peak on the left rim of the lake and Llao Rock on the back rim
4. Conifer in foreground (whitebark pine is predominant around the lake; Ponderosa pine and white fir predominate around south entrance and rim)
5. The words "Crater Lake" in block, not script, lettering (for legibility) in the middle top, centered or left/right, depending on placement of conifer



## Design Concept

Crater Lake is unique. It is one of Oregon's most beautiful natural treasures. Formed 7,700 years ago by the collapse of Mt. Mazama, it is the deepest lake in the United States and the seventh deepest and clearest in the world. Crater Lake also represents the Cascade Range and its impact on east/west climates that influence populations and economies of commerce, agriculture, and tourism in Oregon.

Historically, the lake and surrounding lands have been sacred territory to southern Oregon Native American residents, principally the Klamath and Modoc tribes. The Modoc tribe inhabited the lands southeast of Crater Lake for nearly 12,000 years, the longest continuous occupation by any peoples in North America.<sup>1</sup> More than six hundred species of plants, ferns, and flowers are found in the meadows and on the slopes of the lake's volcanic walls. Wild animals and birds abound in the lands, forests, and space about the lake.

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt created Crater Lake National Park, the sixth-oldest national park, with the lake as its crown jewel. Since its creation, the park has protected the Native American cultural ties to the area, the natural habitat of the animal, plant, and forest life within its boundaries, and pristine environmental values important to Oregon.

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<sup>1</sup> *Crater Lake—The Story Behind the Scenery*, Warfield, Juillerat & Smith, 1999 KC Publications, pg. 34.



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### Hawaii Commemorative Quarter Criteria for Reviewing Concepts

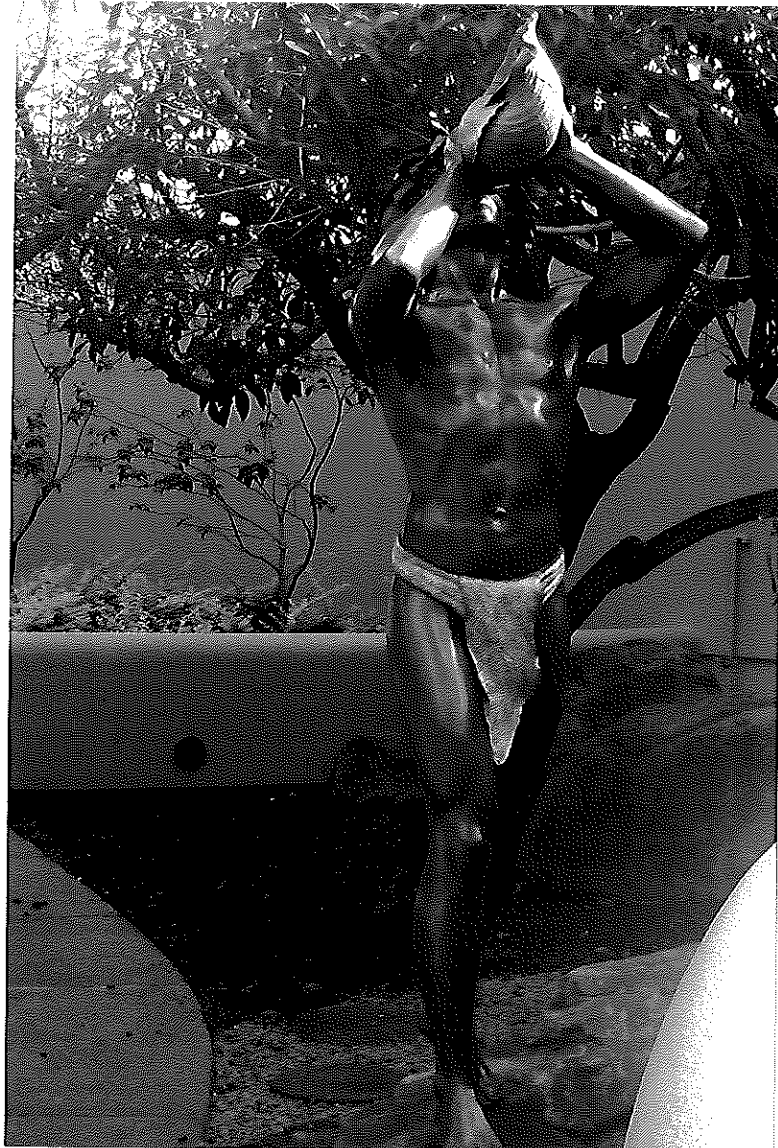
- **Simplicity** — The design is simple, making it more appealing and striking
- **Image** — The design portrays a desirable image of our **state to the rest of the world**
- **Historical significance** — The design has **the potential to educate about Hawaii's significance and role**
- **Uniqueness to Hawaii** — The design features elements of Hawaii that no other state has
- **Balance of people & geography** — The design represents a balance of Hawaii's diverse people, history and geography
- **Appeal to children** — The design has the potential to capture children's attention and encourage them to learn more about Hawaii
- **Collectible** — **The coin's features are attractive to collectors**
- **Cultural Tourism** — The coin can inspire people **to visit the state**

The original legislation forming the United States Mint's 50 State Quarters® Program also included several provisions that must be met:

- **Dignity** — No frivolous or inappropriate designs will be accepted
- **No head-and-shoulders busts** — Nothing resulting in a two-headed coin
- **No endorsements of a commercial entity** — The U.S. Mint cannot be seen to endorse any company or organization, regardless of its role in the history of the state
- **Intellectual property** — The U.S. Mint cannot acquire the licensing to use existing artwork on a coin in the public domain
- **Historical accuracy** — The U.S. Mint will require research to make designs as accurate as possible



Attachment #5



**Hula, Diamond Head, and the beach capture the romance, beauty, pride, and cultural wealth of the Aloha State.**

Our quarter can be the most treasured of the series.

130 million collectors and every American will want to carry their dream of Hawaii in their pocket.

And it only costs a quarter!



**Hula** – the essence of Hawaiian culture, combining music, language, and movement; an art form unique among the states; a tribute to the host culture. The style is Hula Kahiko; the dancer is graceful, strong, and proud.

**Diamond Head** – universally recognized as a symbol of Hawaii; a lure to our world-class destination. The image is nostalgic, perhaps a glimpse of 1959.

**The Beach** – waves on a wide sandy shore; the ocean defines our islands, and connects us to the world.

**Aloha State** – nothing more, nothing less.

**The Design** – simple, elegant, doable...

**Loose change?** – No, a piece of paradise in your pocket or purse; an invitation to dream.